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## Plan for Lie-Detector Tests

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WASHINGTON, June 25 — A Florida Congressman said today that he would introduce legislation to let the Defense Department use polygraph, or lie detector, tests for counterintelligence purposes on 3.7 million military or defense contractor personnel.

Representative C. W. Bill Young, the Florida Republican, said the spy case involving John A. Walker Jr. and the testimony of intelligence experts had convinced him that the use of tests "was essential to preventing the transfer of important technology to the Soviet Union."

The Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency now have blanket authority to use polygraph tests in seeking to identify disloyal employees. But under legislation approved last year by Congress, the Pentagon was allowed only to make 3,500 such tests in a project to test the usefulness of the technique.

The limitation was imposed on the Defense Department because some experts question whether polygraph tests are helpful in spotting spies.

Mr. Young, who said he hoped to introduce his legislation Wednesday as an amendment to military legislation, said his six years on the House Intelligence Committee had convinced him that the tests were an essential tool of counterintelligence investigators.

Under his proposal, the Defense Department would be authorized to conduct such tests on a random basis on the 3.7 million military and defense contractor personnel who now have clearance to see secret, top secret and "special access" information.

### \$2.6 Million Proposal

Mr. Young's proposal would also authorize doubling the number of polygraph experts that the Defense Department now trains each year, at a cost of up to \$2.6 million. There are now 152 such technicians in the military, and the Pentagon trains 48 more each year.

The version of the military bill already passed by the Senate would continue last year's limit on the number of polygraph tests that the Defense Department can give.

Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat who is chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, is one of the leading Congressional opponents of polygraph tests.

It was under his auspices that in 1973

the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment completed a comprehensive study that found there "is no scientific evidence to establish the credibility of polygraph testing for the screening for a large number of people" that would be involved in a broad national security program.

Mr. Brooks said in a statement that the current push for wider use of polygraph tests was a quick fix that "will in all likelihood fail." He said that relying on such tests to protect vital secrets "can be dangerous" and added that "there simply is no easy, inexpensive solution to the problem of espionage."